

The Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Indianapolis Sentinel for 1885—Daily, Sunday and Weekly Editions.

Delivered by carrier, per week.....\$ 25
Daily, including Sunday, per week.....\$ 25
Daily, per annum, by mail.....10 00
Daily, per annum, by mail, including Sunday, by mail.....12 00
Daily, delivered by carrier, per annum, including Sunday.....12 00
Daily, delivered by carrier, per annum, including Sunday.....14 00
Daily, to newsdealers, per copy.....3

SUNDAY.
Sunday edition of eight-four columns.....\$ 2 00
Sunday Sentinel, by carrier.....2 50
To newsdealers, per copy.....3 50

WEEKLY.
Weekly, per annum.....\$ 1 00
The postage on subscriptions by mail is prepaid by the publisher.

Newsletters supplied at three cents per copy. Postage on other charges prepaid.
Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind.

Keep the taxes down.

The Vice President elect and friends arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon.

The United States Senate will convene in special session at noon on the 4th of March. This present Congress ends at midnight of the 3d.

It's a Kilkenny cat fight the Republicans are waging against each other now-a-days. By 1888 nothing will be left of the factions except the tails.

The British Ministry were yesterday endorsed by the Commons by a majority of 14 votes. The House favored a vote of censure by 91 majority.

WILLIAM NEAL, who was to have been hung yesterday at Grayson, Ky., for the murder of three children, in December, 1881, has been reprieved until the 27th of March.

EX-GOVERNOR LONG, of Massachusetts, calls the American Navy "an alphabet of wooden washtubs." Why this gratuitous slur at one of the most useful articles of domestic economy?

JEFF DAVIS made two wretched mistakes in his life. The first was the Confederacy enterprise, and the other his unpardonable failure to turn Republican when the aforesaid enterprise failed.

THE New York World asks: "Why not settle the long Senatorial contest in Illinois by a civil service examination?" That toughstone would close the contest too abruptly for "Black Jack's" comfort.

WELCH, who has been on trial for murder at Bloomington for several days past, goes to the Penitentiary for life. The jury reached an agreement yesterday at 2 o'clock, after deliberating forty-eight hours.

OUR esteemed cotemporary, the Journal, refers to its "prophetic vision." Wonder if it's the same p. v. which caused it to prophesy six months ago that the Democrats would not elect a President until 1904?

PERHAPS the reason that the Treasury vaults are loaded down with silver dollars is because there never has been a Secretary of the Treasury who ever made an energetic effort to get them into circulation. Suppose the new Secretary makes this effort.

HERE is some more fool talk from Albany as noted by the New York Herald: "Mr. Cleveland has shaken up some fifteen or twenty names of prominent Democrats in a hat, and he proposes to take them out one by one and give them positive consideration in the order of their drawing."

—the once rampant "reformers" (the mugwumps) will crawl into the nearest hole in order not to attract unpleasant attention to themselves.—Journal.

Not while remembering that they contributed largely to the redemption of the country from the Blaines, Elkins, Dorsey, Lot Wrights, "Star Route" rings, Navy rings, land grabbing rings and "bloody shirt" hoodlums.

UNION soldiers, it is thought, will not be pleased to have their pension claims passed upon by an ex-confederate, as might be the case with Senator Lamar, made Secretary of the Interior.—Journal.

Let's see: It was General Grant himself, when President, who vetoed the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers. What worse could Lamar have done?

The signs of the times and prophetic vision compel the conviction that the country's back will be turned to the Democratic party in 1888, "or sooner."—Journal.

If by the "country's" you mean the Republican party's "back" we accord to your "prophetic vision" the correct focus. The back will be turned to the Democratic party as in 1884, but the Democratic boot will be larger and kick harder in 1888.

A SUCCESSION to Representative Logan, who dropped dead at Springfield, Ill., Thursday morning, will be elected March 21. The Governor of Illinois has ordered a special election for that day to fill the vacancy. Mr. Logan lived at the town of Morrison. The leading aspirants for the Illinois seat in the United States Senate are Logan and Morrison. Coincident students will please make a note.

THE frauds which have been perpetrated in Chicago are of little consequence to the country at large, either in their extent or their effect, when compared with those which have been systematically practiced in half the States of the South for more than ten years. The frauds discovered in Chicago are nothing compared with those which have disgraced New Orleans for years.—Chicago Tribune.

Do you refer to the Radical rascalities in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida in

1876? By the way, talking about Chicago Republican rascalities, Mackin told a Journal reporter in this city that the proposition was made him in Chicago that if he would "fix" one or two Democratic Legislative votes for Logan his prosecution would cease.

WAIT ON MR. CLEVELAND'S SAY.

If the Sentinel or the Democracy of Indiana were exercised by no stronger a yearning than that Joseph E. McDonald be called to the Cabinet than is Joseph E. McDonald himself, we should have little to say on the subject. Nor do we now speak for Mr. McDonald, whom we have not seen for weeks, but for Indiana and the party. In common with the Democrats of the State, we recognize in him the statesmanship, with all that term comprehends, which would distinguish the administration of one of the departments of the Government. Whether in honesty or practical sagacity, no man is better equipped than he for a portfolio. We also think Indiana entitled to such recognition as has been indicated for Mr. McDonald.

Some of the reportorial gentry who have assumed the construction of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet have suggested in the recent hours that Mr. McDonald is not to be placed. With deference to these lead-pencil seers we shall conclude who are and who are not in the President's Cabinet when he himself has said it. Our one regret is that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McDonald have never met. We are confident that had this occurred the President-elect would have recognized in his director a man so matching his own directness, pluck and force, that no influence could have kept him from offering or Mr. McDonald from accepting a place in the Cabinet.

THE TAX LIMITATION LAW.

There is no measure pending before the Legislature of greater importance to the taxpayers of Marion County than the one proposing to re-enact the law of 1879 which limited the rate of taxation in this county to 33 cents. This law of 1879 has never been repealed, in terms, but it suited the purposes of the Court house ring to construe that it was repealed by implication because of some general legislation subsequently passed upon the subject of taxation, and the measure now pending is to remove all doubt and make the limitation of thirty-three cents certain. It was the general understanding at the time of the late election that the candidates of both parties were pledged to stand by the low taxation provided by this limitation law, and certainly no candidate could have been elected had he favored a higher rate. The bill of Mr. Winter, which has passed the Senate and has been ordered to be engrossed in the House, is simply a copy of the very carefully-drawn act of 1879, in relation to the limit on taxation, with an additional clause allowing the rate to be forty-three cents next year, but only thirty-three cents thereafter. It was because of this additional clause, no doubt, that some of the Democratic members of the House were inclined, at one time, not to support the Winter bill. But we understand they have wisely concluded to support the bill as the best that can be got at this late period of the session, and there is now no doubt but it will be supported by the entire Marion County delegation and become a law. This is as it should be, and the vote on its passage should be had at the earliest possible period.

THE NEW OHIO SENATOR.

The new Senator from Ohio, Mr. Payne, who succeeds Mr. Pendleton, was tendered a complimentary dinner Thursday night by prominent professional and business gentlemen of Cleveland. The new Senator is about to leave for Washington to take his seat in the Senate. A Commercial Gazette correspondent attended the dinner and noted briefly the remarks made by Mr. Payne. Of course a speech is always expected on such occasions, and Mr. Payne responded to the general desire to hear him. During his speech he spoke of the Electoral Commission, of which he was a member. He said that if the Presidential controversy had not been settled by the commission a civil war would have been the result, as 500,000 men were ready and willing to adjust the matter by arms. He was chairman of the committee that considered the bill, and established the tribunal, and was offered political advancement if he would report adversely on it. He refused, because he believed the commission for the best interests of the country at large. Colonel John Hay suggested that Mr. Payne might succeed Mr. Cleveland in 1888. Mr. Payne, in reply, said he had all the political honors he wanted, and his highest aim was to do his duty as Senator, and satisfy the State he represented.

When Mr. Payne was first elected Senator by the Ohio Legislature he was charged by the Republican papers with being a heavy stockholder in the Standard Coal Oil monopoly. It took a long while to run this lie down, but the truth came at last. Mr. Payne does not own a dollar of this stock, and we understand that he never had any interest in the concern. We have heard that a relative, and not a very near one either, did own some of the stock, and perhaps does now.

The rumors probably arose from this relationship.

CABINET RUMORS.

The Cabinet slates are all spiced out once more, and everybody is on the "qui vive" for a new one. It is announced that the more recent one, which had a semi-official odor about it, was given to the papers without the authority of Governor Cleveland. This list embraced Bayard for the State; Manning, Treasury; Lamar, Interior; and Vilas, Postmaster General. The President-elect gives no information as to the personnel of his advisers, and repeats his former intention that he will not announce his Cabinet until he is inaugurated; that is no use for it until that time, and that it will be ready to go to work with him when the Constitution says its official life must begin.

There is a disposition in some quarters to find fault with McLean of the Enquirer, because it begins to look as if he had spoiled Ohio's opportunity for Cabinet favors. An Albany special charges him with having given both Thurman and Pendleton "bad names," and that he told Governor Cleveland that Thurman was old and infirm and of bad habits, and that Pendleton had a record that would not stand investigation; but although he has succeeded in keeping two of his enemies out of the Cabinet, he has not succeeded in getting himself, or any particular friend of his, into it. He allowed "Gath" to publish the Halpin scandal in the Enquirer, and then wanted to get the range of office into his own hands and those of Payne, as a consideration for his support of the Democratic National ticket. Governor Cleveland has not forgotten these facts, and the consequence is that McLean and no Ohio friend of his will get into the Cabinet. These, however, may be mere rumors kept afloat by the Republican papers to add to the general uncertainty of matters connected with the building of the Cabinet. The talk about giving New York two places in the Cabinet—one to Mr. Manning, another to Mr. Whitney—can hardly have any reliable foundation. These Albany correspondents seem to be blessed with wonderful and prolific imaginations, and much of this daily slate making and state smashing seems to be the work of their hands.

We again call the attention of the Sentinel to the fact that Senator Benjamin Harrison voted in favor of the Texas Pacific Land Forfeiture bill, while Senator Daniel W. Voorhees did not.—Journal.

O yes! when brought up to the scratch Senator Harrison did vote. But only a week before he voted to shelve the bill, which Senator Voorhees did not. That was what was criticized. But you know that Senator Voorhees favored the forfeiture, and if in his seat and voting would have been recorded in favor of the bill.

Nothing will conduce more to bring capital and manufactures to Indianapolis than wise laws limiting taxation. It is about the first thing a prudent business man, contemplating a residence here, would consider, and we understand the Messrs. Oliver have been making inquiries on the point before deciding whether to locate their extensive pulp manufacturing here or not. The Legislature should not fail to pass the tax limitation law.

No party and no politician ever gained favor with the people by favoring a high rate of taxation. And this will be especially true in this period of unexampled depression in business. The Marion County Representatives will no doubt remember this when they vote for the passage of the wise and just law limiting the rate of taxation in this county to thirty-three cents.

PERSONALS.

HENRY VILLARD, who lost his grip on the Northern Pacific a year ago, is now in Russia building a railroad line for the Government to the Caspian Sea.

ZOLA is credited with making more money than any other French author, his receipts from his works for the last five years amounting to more than \$60,000 a year.

The round-going story that Senator-elect Leland Stanford is about to establish a trust fund of \$1,000,000 for General Grant's somewhat weakened by the tracing of the original statement direct to Rev. John P. Newman.

The English artist, Archer, succeeded in making a perfect portrait of Mr. Blaine, but the whole Blaine family objected to it because it was "characterless and without expression," excepting possibly the expression, "Burn this."

The only living sister of Stonewall Jackson is Mrs. Laura J. Arnold, now an inmate of Dr. Shepard's sanitarium at Columbus, O., where she has been for years. She is well cared for by her sons, and has never been the recipient of charity.

DAVID DICKSON, a prominent Georgia farmer who died last Wednesday of pneumonia, leaving a fortune of half a million, was raised on a farm, and while quite young was a close observer, and discovered what he considered were fatal errors on the part of farmers. At twenty-one years of age he started with \$1,200; in fourteen succeeding years he cleared \$25,000.

ESTHER CLEVELAND, of Wilmington, O., is now the most envied young lady of that Quaker village. She is a second cousin of Grover Cleveland, and he has written to her to be at the inauguration and assist in the White House receptions. She is making preparations for the great event in her life, and has become very popular with the ladies and office-seekers of the town.

The death of Mrs. George Ticknor in Boston recalls that she was long the absolute autocrat in fixing the social position of Boston people, and that she excluded Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner and Richard H. Dana from Beacon Hill recognition on account of their anti-slavery sentiments, and by threat of ostracism kept George S. Hilliard on the conservative side against his will—but this was some years ago.

SENATOR LAMAR stepped into one of the "bob-tail" cars on Pennsylvania avenue, and, after fumbling in his pockets for some time, finally pulled out a half-dollar, and absent-mindedly dropped it into the box. A friend sat on the opposite side of the car and reminded the Senator that the fare was only five cents. "Well, well," replied the Mississippiian, smiling, "that's just like me." And, once more putting his hands in his pockets, he drew therefrom a nickel, which he quietly deposited on top of the half-dollar.

She Should Vote.
(Philadelphia Call.)

Senator Blank (who has been reading of the slaughter in Africa)—"These wars are perfectly horrible, horrible. Strange that

nothing can be done." Mrs. Blank—"Oh, it's just awful; perfectly awful!" "You have read the latest reports, I suppose?" "Well, no; I have not seen the paper to-day. Which won the last victory, the Blaines or the Frelinghuysens?"

For Me Too.
(New York Times.)

Read President (to stockholder)—"The road is a bad way. I fear there is nothing to be done but to pray for a receiver. Stockholder (with emotion)—"Well, while you are about it you might as well pray for me, too."

How Gordon Might be Avenged.
(Chicago News.)

General Wolsey has orders to avenge the death of Gordon, but we don't see how he can do it while the law of England prohibits the killing of the Cabinet.

SENTINEL SPECIALS.

Want the Oliver Plow Works—Sentenced on a Plea of Guilty.
Special to the Sentinel.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Feb. 27.—A mass convention was held here in G. A. R. Hall, this afternoon, by our citizens and business men, to take action and perfect measures to induce the Oliver Plow Works to locate in our city. Our people are "now" in earnest concerning this enterprise. A committee consisting of Messrs. Harry Watts, J. E. Keys, Charles D. Morgan, G. W. Williams and J. S. Patterson was appointed to correspond with Oliver Plow Works, and other manufacturing concerns with the object of inducing them to locate here. They were also instructed to ascertain upon what terms the C. W. and M. Railroad will extend their road to this city. J. S. Keys was authorized to get the opinion of the manager of the L. & W. as to the feasibility of an extension of their line to this point. Our citizens are wide awake, are in earnest, and good results will surely crown their efforts in their present undertaking.

John Pool, a notorious character, accused of attempted murder on William McLean, near this city on the evening of March 31, 1884, to day pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$500 and sentenced to the State Prison South for one year by Judge Finkner, of New Castle.

Railway Collision—Sentenced for Horse Stealing.
Special to the Sentinel.

MARION, Ind., Feb. 27.—At 8 o'clock last night, at the crossing of the C. W. and M. and the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh Railroad, two freight trains collided, each one attempting to make the crossing at the same time. It being dark, each claimed not to be the other. No blame is attached to either strictly accidental. Two freight cars were derailed on the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh; and the pilot knocked off the C. W. and M. No other damage done.

John Sanders was yesterday sentenced to one year in the Northern Penitentiary on a charge of horse stealing by Judge Taylor, of the Marion Circuit Court. This is his third term for horse stealing in the last ten years. He hardly gets time to rest between terms.

A Saloon Robbed.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 27.—The saloon of Bud Snapp was broken into about midnight last night and \$3.40 in money, part of a box of cigars and a bottle of whisky taken. Half an hour after the robbery, Keating, who has but lately completed a thirty day sentence for larceny, was in custody and confessed to doing the job. The money and whisky were recovered. Keating was recognized to court.

Sentenced for Life.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 27.—Welch was convicted and sent to penitentiary for life. Miss Alice Stewart, accessory after the fact, will be arraigned to-morrow. The verdict is generally indorsed, and was returned at 2 o'clock this afternoon after a session of forty-eight hours.

Death of an Only Child.

Special to the Sentinel.
ADAMS, Ind., Feb. 27.—Adolphus, the only child of Hon. S. S. Shutt, a prominent farmer and politician of this (De Kalb) county, died Thursday evening of brain fever, aged six years and ten days. Mr. S. has the sympathy of the entire community.

CLEVELAND'S SILVER POLICY.

His Reply to the Silver Coinage Advocates in Congress.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The following is the reply addressed by President-elect Cleveland to the silver coinage advocates in Congress:

GENTLEMEN:—The letter which I have had the honor to receive from you invites, and, indeed, obliges me to give expression to some grave public necessities, although in advance of the official when they would become objects of my official care. Your solicitude that my judgment should be given to the silver coinage is entirely just, and I accept the suggestion in the same friendly spirit in which it has been made.

It is a fact that the silver coinage has been and is being steadily increased in quantity at the rate of \$200,000 a year. It has followed, of necessity, that the value of the Federal Treasury has been and is being steadily diminished. Silver and silver certificates have been displaced and are displacing gold, and the sum of gold in the Federal Treasury, now available for the payment of the solid obligations of the United States, and for the redemption of the United States notes called "greenbacks," if not already encroached upon, is perilously near such encroachment.

These facts, while they do not admit of discussion, call for no argument. They have been forewarned to us in the official reports of every Secretary of the Treasury since the late Mr. Sherman's plain affirmation in the last December report of the present Secretary to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. They appear in the official documents of this Congress and in the records of the New York Clearing-house, of which the Treasury is a member, and through which the bulk of receipts and payments of the Federal Government and country pass.

These being facts, our present condition, our danger, and our duty to avert that danger, would seem to be plain. I hope you will concur with me, and with the great majority of our fellow-citizens, in deeming it most desirable at the present juncture to maintain and continue in use the mass of our gold coin, as well as the mass of silver already coined. This is possible by a present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver. I am not aware that by any other method it is possible. To do otherwise would be to prevent the payment of the two millions of gold, to prevent increasing the displacement of gold by increasing the coinage of silver; to prevent the issue of gold in the custom houses of the United States in the daily business of the people; to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver; which, if a financial crisis, as those events would certainly precipitate, were now to follow upon so long a period of commercial depression, would involve

the people of every city and State in the Union in prolonged and disastrous trouble. The revival of business, enterprise and prosperity so ardently desired, and apparently so near, would be hopelessly postponed. Gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding place, and as unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency would speedily take place. Sadder of all, in every workshop, mill, factory, store, and on every railroad and farm, the wages of labor, already depressed, would suffer a still further depression by the scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hands of toil. From these impending calamities it is surely the most patriotic and grateful duty of the representatives of the people to deliver them.

I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect your fellow citizen.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Albany, Feb. 18, 1885.

ANOTHER RIOT.

The Crowd Twice as Large as Ever Before—Regular Police Club the Specials—A Few Arrests Made.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—The riotous scenes in the Kensington Carpet Mill District were repeated to-night. The crowd of spectators, which before has never exceeded 5,000 people, was increased to 10,000 to-night. The Mayor had determined to break up the riots, and nearly 500 officers were sent to the scene of disturbance. Mayor Smith and the Chief of Police were both present. When the first detail of officers arrived at Ledom's mill they found the street literally packed with people. After the detail detached arrived a double line was formed, and, working each way, they forced the crowd back for a square on each side of the mill. As the detail was being posted at each end of the street thus cleared, a crowd of men broke through the lines and attempted to reach the mill door, through which Cameron was expected to come. The police charged the crowds and succeeded in forcing them back beyond the lines. During this encounter many persons were clubbed and five arrests were made. A crowd of fifty special police were escorting Cameron toward his home; when the policemen at Dauphin street was reached several officers rushed upon the special police and their charge, and were about clubbing them back, when they succeeded in making themselves known. When Cameron and his special escort reached Otis street the crowd was so dense that the police patrol wagon had to be driven down street to open a passage-way. Several snow-balls were thrown during the march to Cameron's house, but the loom fixed was escorted to his home without further molestation. Trouble was expected at Joseph Taylor's mill, where two non-union hands are working, and 100 officers were posted there. A large crowd gathered, but there was no disturbance.

GENERAL GRANT.

He is Still a Very Sick Man—His Physical System Breaking Down.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—A special to the Times from New York, based on reliable medical authority, says: Notwithstanding the rose colored report of General Grant's health, recently given by a medical journal, the truth is, General Grant is very sick, and his death apparently not far distant. The public have no conception of the shattered condition of his physical system. It is hoped the affection of his tongue may not prove fatal, but there is as yet no appearance of its not developing into a malignant and fatal disease. Although somewhat better now than some weeks ago, the enlarged and inflamed tongue continues, making it painful to speak or swallow. Fluids are the only nourishment he can take. In addition to this distressing malady, General Grant is a terrible sufferer from neuralgia, which seems to have taken possession of his whole system. He has had most of his teeth drawn to lessen the neuralgia, and his injury in his hip, caused by his fall a year ago, is still a source of great suffering, and forbids physical exercise. It is a fact that should no longer be concealed from the country that General Grant is rapidly breaking down, and apparently without hope of a reaction; and unless there should be some unexpected relief he will not be long among the living.

He is wonderfully patient and uncomplaining, and he profoundly appreciates the expressions of sympathy which have been called out by his recent appalling misfortunes. He works every day, with bandaged head, in unremitting pain, to finish his autobiography on the history of the war, and hopes to complete it this spring. The first volume is entirely finished, but not revised, and the second volume is more than half done.

A REVOLTING MURDER.

A Whole Family Engaged in the Dastardly Deed—They Stand a Fair Prospect of Being Lynched.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—Information has reached the Courier-Journal to-night of a horrible tragedy in Union County, Kentucky. A farmer named Mose Caton, living near Smith's Mills, Union County, and his sons, last Saturday hung his wife, whom he married four years ago. She was a widow lady before she married Caton, and owned a small parcel of land, which Caton wished her to deed to him. She declined to do so, which enraged him. On Saturday, with his sons, he took her out and hung her after beating her terribly. They put the corpse in a box and took it into the house. Lady neighbors say that in dressing the corpse for burial they discovered bruises and a broken neck. They reported the matter to the authorities, who had the body disinterred and ordered the arrest of Caton and his sons. Twenty men, led by the County Magistrate, went to Caton's house. Arriving there they met with resistance on the part of the Catons, whereupon they fired upon them, wounding Mose Caton in the ankle and John Caton through the lung. Caton's daughter, Annie, in attempting to shield her father by passing between him and the posse, was hit in the bowels. Caton would not surrender, and the posse said they would kill him and burn his house down. The Catons then decided to give up. Mose, Wesley, Jon and Tom Caton and Joseph E. Rice were landed safely in the jail at Morganfield. John and Annie are both badly wounded. An attempt was made to take them away from the "Squire and posse and lynch them while on the way to Morganfield last night, which was unsuccessful, but it is the talk of Union County that the villains must swing to-night.

Kentucky Crimes and Criminals.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Daily Press' Nicholasville special says this morning Jim Watts (colored), when being conducted to the court-house for trial, knocked Jailer Welch down and attempted to escape. Welch shot him three times, killing him instantly. Watts was being tried for killing his wife.

A. M. Bowling, who killed John Gill in Mount Sterling recently, was brought to Lexington Jail this afternoon for safe keep-

ing. It was feared he would either be lynched by a mob or rescued by his friends. The respite of William Neal, the last of the Ashland murderers, has created indignation throughout Eastern Kentucky. The people continued to pour into Grayson all forenoon, not having previously heard the news of the respite. It was estimated that there were 5,000 people present. There was but one sentiment, and that was condemnation of Governor Knott for granting the respite. Neal arrived in Mount Sterling without incident.

Failure of a St. Louis Commission House.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The large commission house of E. M. Samuel & Sons stopped paying margins on wheat this afternoon, and announced they would suspend until they could look into their affairs and ascertain how they stood. They are heavily long on wheat, but say they can not make a statement of their condition until to-morrow. They own one firm here 500,000 bushels of wheat, and it is believed their loss has been very large. The firm is one of the oldest and best known in the city. Having been established over forty years, and has been considered very strong. It was not only a large receiver of grain from the country, but a heavy exporter, and has always done a large general business. Web M. Samuel, senior of the firm, is one of the best known merchants of the city, and at one time President of the Merchants' Exchange.

More Murders.

GRAYSON, Ky., Feb. 27.—At 11 o'clock to-day a difficulty took place in which Wes Newman was killed and Charles Baker so seriously hurt that he can not live but a few hours.

The work was done with knives in the hands of Sam Jesse and Dick Kizer. The Sheriff and deputy being out of town Jailer Tyree and a posse of men are pursuing Jesse and Kizer. The cause of the difficulty is an old feud.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 27, p. m.—It is reported that two men were killed at Eastern Kentucky Junction in a fight with a mob looking for Neal, who is now in the Mt. Sterling jail.

New Orleans Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—The news that an additional appropriation for the exposition had passed the House and a belief that the Senate will indorse its action had the effect of increasing the spirits of exhibitors to a high degree. With the public the good news was equally satisfactory, and hence the attendance is greater than yesterday. The weather is beautiful, and to visitors who but yesterday were snowed up en route the balmy breezes and genial sun proved a most agreeable surprise. The Board of Management will now publish the daily receipts.

Strike of Wabash Employees.

MOREHEAD, Mo., Feb. 27.—Thirty-five employees of the Wabash Machine Shops quit work this morning. Since then they have been holding a secret meeting. A telegram was received from Master Mechanic Jacob Johann, at Springfield, Ill., notifying the workmen that unless they were at their places at 11:30 o'clock they would be discharged. The strikers considered this a bluff, and say they will not return to work until the former schedule of wages is restored.

Festive Cowboys.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 27.—Dickinson, Dak., cowboys stopped the Pacific express at Ningsville and made Conductor Clark dance the can-can on the platform, varying the monotony by shooting their revolvers at his feet. A posse was called from Mandan, who arrested the whole party and is taking them to the headquarters of the Missouri Division on an east-bound train.

Victoria Opposed to the Chinese.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Feb. 27.—Much indignation is expressed here over the report of the Chinese Commission submitted to the Dominion Parliament, advocating a continuance of Chinese immigration to this province. The local government has signified its intention to continue restrictive Chinese legislation until its demands obtain consideration.

Will Attend the Inaugural.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The Irons and Cook County Democratic Clubs to-night completed arrangements to go to Washington to attend the inauguration of President Cleveland. About 100 will go in each party. The former will leave on Monday, the latter on Sunday.

The President-Elect and Party.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—President-elect Cleveland, accompanied by his brother, two sisters, and Colonel Lamont and family, leaves for Washington early Wednesday morning, and will be there Tuesday evening.

Shot by a Jealous Husband.

ELIDA, Iowa, Feb. 27.—Frank Madison today shot and killed Joseph Woods, whom he suspected of undue intimacy with his wife. Madison is in jail at Okaloosa.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The A. O. H. of this city will hold a general meeting to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Emerald Hall. Every member of the Order is requested to be present, as the Committee on the St. Patrick Day Celebration will make a full report on the manner of celebrating the day.

James T. Trout, of Greenwood, was in the city yesterday, and called on the Sentinel.

At the Bates House: C. Fairbanks, Terre Haute; J. L. Delahunt, R. C. McGill, Jeffersonville; Scott Ray, Shelbyville; L. C. Leland, D. Overman, Marion; J. W. Redman, Dana; J. W. Welch, Greenfield; Mrs. E. Cleveland, Kansas; Mrs. Murray, South Bend; W. S. Ranfman, Richmond; Lincoln Dixon, North Vernon; J. A. Gunn, Springfield; J. E. Cook, Muncie.

Occidental Hotel Arrivals: W. C. Stephenson, Freedom; J. C. Biehlmer, Washington; J. Freeman, Edwardsport; W. W. Street and J. W. Belmont, Peru; W. W. Zocher, North Salem; B. E. Beltz, J. W. Thompson, Winchester; J. W. White, Brazil; W. W. Clift, New Castle; Dr. T. H. Harrison, Greencastle; J. C. Clay, North Salem; J. T. Patrick, Tell City; J. C. Carlson, Bedford; T. W. McCallum, Seymour; W. S. Story, Oden; P. H. Dutcher, Thornouton; J. R. De Bard, Goldsmith, and C. B. Lockhart and J. Williams, Madisonville.